following factors: (1) the nature of the petitioner's right under the Act to be made a party to the proceeding; (2) the nature and extent of the petitioner's property, financial, or other interest in the proceeding; and (3) the possible effect of any order which may be entered in the proceeding on the petitioner's interest. The petition should also identify the specific aspect(s) of the subject matter of the proceeding as to which petitioner wishes to intervene. Any person who has filed a petition for leave to intervene or who has been admitted as a party may amend the petition without requesting leave of the Board up to 15 days prior to the first prehearing conference scheduled in the proceeding, but such an amended petition must satisfy the specificity requirements described above.

Not later than 15 days prior to the first prehearing conference scheduled in the proceeding, a petitioner shall file a supplement to the petition to intervene which must include a list of the contentions which are sought to be litigated in the matter. Each contention must consist of a specific statement of the issue of law or fact to be raised or controverted. In addition, the petitioner shall provide a brief explanation of the bases of the contention and a concise statement of the alleged facts or expert opinion which support the contention and on which the petitioner intends to rely in proving the contention at the hearing. The petitioner must also provide references to those specific sources and documents of which the petitioner is aware and on which the petitioner is aware and on which the petitioner intends to rely to establish those facts or expert opinion. Petitioner must provide sufficient information to show that a genuine dispute exists with the applicant on a material issue of law or fact. Contentions shall be limited to matters within the scope of the amendment under consideration. The contention must be one which, if proven, would entitle the petitioner to relief. A petitioner who fails to file such a supplement which satisfies these requirements with respect to at least one contention will not be permitted to participate as a party.

Those permitted to intervene become parties to the proceeding, subject to any limitations in the order granting leave to intervene, and have the opportunity to participate fully in the conduct of the hearing, including the opportunity to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses.

If the amendment is issued before the expiration of the 30-day hearing period, the Commission will make a final determination on the issue of no significant hazards consideration. If a hearing is requested, the final determination will serve to decide when the hearing is held.

If the final determination is that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration, the Commission may issue the amendment and make it immediately effective, notwithstanding the request for a hearing. Any hearing held would take place after issuance of the amendment.

If the final determination is that the amendment request involves a significant hazards consideration, any hearing held would take place before the issuance of any amendment.

A request for a hearing or a petition for leave to intervene must be filed with the Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, Attention: Docketing and Services Branch, or may be delivered to the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, by the above date. Where petitions are filed during the last 10 days of the notice period, it is requested that the petitioner promptly so inform the Commission by a toll-free telephone call to Western Union at 1–(800) 248–5100 (in Missouri 1–(800) 342–6700). The Western Union operator should be given Datagram Identification Number N1023 and the following message addressed to William D. Beckner: petitioner's name and telephone number, date petition was mailed, plant name, and publication date and page number of this **Federal Register** notice. A copy of the petition should also be sent to the Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, and to N. S. Reynolds, Esq., Winston & Strawn, 1400 L Street, NW., Washington DC 20005–3502, attorney for the licensee.

Nontimely filings of petitions for leave to intervene, amended petitions, supplemental petitions and/or requests for hearing will not be entertained absent a determination by the Commission, the presiding officer or the presiding Atomic Safety and Licensing Board that the petition and/or request should be granted based upon a balancing of the factors specified in 10 CFR 2.714(a)(1)(i)–(v) and 2.714(d).

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for amendment dated April 4, 1995, as supplemented by letter dated April 5, 1995, which are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, and at the local public document room, located at the University of New Orleans Library, Louisiana Collection, Lakefront, New Orleans, LA 70122.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 6th day of April 1995.

Chandu P. Patel,

Project Manager, Project Directorate IV–1, Division of Reactor Projects—III/IV, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 95–8846 Filed 4–10–95; 8:45 am]

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[Docket No. 50–483]

Union Electric Company (Callaway Plant, Unit 1)

Exemption

I.

Union Electric Company (UE or the licensee) is the holder of Facility Operating License No. NPF–30, which authorizes operation of Callaway Plant, Unit 1 (the facility), at a rated power level not in excess of 3565 megawatts thermal. The facility is a pressurized water reactor located at the licensee's site in Callaway County, Missouri. The license provides among other things, that it is subject to all rules, regulations, and Orders of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission or NRC) now or hereafter in effect.

II.

Section III.D.1.(a) of Appendix J to 10 CFR Part 50 requires the performance of three Type A containment integrated leakage rate tests (CILRTs), at approximately equal intervals during each 10-year service period. The third test of each set shall be conducted when the plant is shutdown for the 10-year plant inservice inspection.

III.

By letters dated December 9, 1994, and January 27, 1995, UE requested relief from the requirement to perform a set of three Type A tests at approximately equal intervals during each 10-year service period. The requested exemption would permit an interval extension for the third Type A test of approximately 18 months (from the currently scheduled outage, March 1995, until the next planned refueling outage, September 1996). The exemption request would also permit the third Type A test of the first 10-year service period not to correspond with the end of the current American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (ASME Code) 10-year plant inservice inspection interval.

The licensee's request cites the special circumstances of 10 CFR 50.12,

paragraph (a)(2)(ii), as the basis for the exemption. The underlying purpose of the requirement to perform three Type A CILRTs, at approximately equal intervals during each 10-year service period, is to assure that leakage through the primary reactor containment is detected and does not exceed allowable leakage rate values. The licensee has stated that the existing Type B and C local leak rate test (LLRT) programs are not being modified by this request, and will continue to effectively detect containment leakage caused by the degradation of active containment isolation components as well as containment penetrations. It has been the consistent and uniform experience at Callaway during the three Type A tests conducted from 1984 to date, that any significant containment leakage paths are detected by the Type B and C testing. The Type A test results have only been confirmatory of the results of the Type B and C test results. Therefore, consistent with 10 CFR 50.12, paragraph (a)(2)(ii), application of the regulation in this particular circumstance would not serve, nor is it necessary to achieve, the underlying purpose of the rule.

IV.

Section III.D.1.(a) of Appendix J to 10 CFR Part 50 states that a set of three Type A leakage rate tests shall be performed at approximately equal intervals during each 10-year service period.

The licensee proposes an exemption to this section which would provide an interval extension for the Type A test by approximately 18 months. The Commission has determined that pursuant to 10 CFR 50.12(a)(1) this exemption is authorized by law, will not present an undue risk to the public health and safety, and is consistent with the common defense and security. The Commission further determines that special circumstances, as provided in 10 CFR 50.12(a)(2)(ii), are present justifying the exemption; namely, that application of the regulation in the particular circumstances is not necessary to achieve the underlying purpose of the rule.

The NRC staff has reviewed the basis and supporting information provided by the licensee in the exemption request. The NRC staff has noted that the licensee has a good record of ensuring a leak-tight containment. All Type A tests were within the acceptance limits. The first Type A test passed with significant margin. The second Type A test confirmed leakage previously identified by Type C testing. The licensee subsequently replaced all containment boundary Essential Service Water valves with an improved design stainless steel valve. This replacement improved LLRT results by 84% for the affected penetrations. The licensee has noted that the results of the Type A testing have been confirmatory of the Type B and C tests, which are performed biennially, and will continue to be performed. The NRC staff considers that these inspections and system enhancements, though limited in scope, provide an important added level of confidence in the continued integrity of the containment boundary.

The NRC staff has also made use of a draft staff report, NUREG–1493, which provides the technical justification for the present Appendix J rulemaking effort which also includes a 10-year test interval for Type A tests. The integrated leakage rate test, or Type A test, measures overall containment leakage. However, operating experience with all types of containments used in this country demonstrates that essentially all containment leakage can be detected by local leakage rate tests (Type B and C). According to results given in NUREG–1493, out of 180 ILRT reports covering 110 individual reactors and approximately 770 years of operating history, only about 3% of leakage that exceeds current requirements is detectable only by CILRTs, and those few failures were only marginally above prescribed limits. This study agrees well with previous NRC staff studies which show that Type B and C testing can detect a very large percentage of containment leaks. The Callaway experience has also been consistent with this.

The Nuclear Management and Resources Council (NUMARC), now the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI), collected and provided the NRC staff with summaries of data to assist in the Appendix J rulemaking effort. NUMARC collected results of 144 ILRTs from 33 units; 23 ILRTs exceeded $1.0L_a$. Of these, only nine were not due to Type B or C leakage penalties. The NEI data also added another perspective. The NEI data show that in about one-third of the cases exceeding allowable leakage, the as-found leakage was less than $2L_a$; in one case the as-found leakage was less than $3L_a$; one case approached $10L_a$; and in one case the leakage was found to be approximately $21L_a$. For about half of the failed ILRTs the as-found leakage was not quantified. These data show that, for those ILRTs for which the leakage was quantified, the leakage values are small in comparison to the leakage value at which the risk to the public starts to increase over the value of risk corresponding to L_a (approximately $200L_a$, as discussed in NUREG–1493).

Based on generic and plant specific data, the NRC staff finds the basis for the licensee's proposed exemption to allow a one-time exemption to permit a schedular extension of one cycle for the performance of the Appendix J Type A test to be acceptable.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.32, the Commission has determined that granting this Exemption will not have a significant impact on the environment (60 FR 15611).

This Exemption is effective upon issuance and shall expire at the completion of the 1996 refueling outage.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland this 4th day of April 1995.

Elinor G. Adensam,

Acting Director, Division of Reactor Projects—III/IV, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 95–8847 Filed 4–10–95; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–35567; File No. SR–OCC–95–02]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Options Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Seeking to Make the Stock Loan/Hedge Program Available to Market-Maker and Specialist Accounts Established and Maintained by Clearing Members

April 5, 1995.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[1] notice is hereby given that on February 13, 1995, The Options Clearing Corporation (''OCC'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change (File No. SR–OCC–95–02) as described in Items I, II, and III below, which items have been prepared primarily by OCC. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The purpose of the proposed rule change is to make OCC's Stock Loan/Hedge Program available to accounts established and maintained with OCC by clearing members for market-makers and specialists.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1) (1988).